基于 16S rDNA 基因序列的泽兰实蝇幼虫 肠道细菌多样性分析

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摘要:【目的】探究泽兰实蝇 Procecidochares utilis 幼虫肠道细菌的多样性。【方法】利用 Illumina HiSeq 技术对泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道细菌的 16S rDNA-V6 变异区序列进行测序,应用 USEARCH 和QIIME 等软件整理和统计样品序列数目和操作分类单元(operational taxonomic unit, OTU)数量,分析物种的丰度和 Alpha 多样性。【结果】共获得1593506 对 reads,拼接为1579372条 tags,经过滤后得到的1572860条 tags 聚类为1341个OTU。总共注释到13个门,4个纲,6个目,7个科,10个属和4个种。其中变形菌门(Proteobacteria)的细菌为优势菌,占99%;在属分类阶元上,沃尔巴克氏体属 Wolbachia 占45%,是优势属。【结论】泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道细菌多样性丰富。相关的种类和丰度信息为后期研究揭示肠道细菌介导泽兰实蝇寄主植物专化性奠定了基础。

关键词:泽兰实蝇;肠道细菌;多样性;16S rDNA; Illumina

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Analysis of the bacterial diversity in the intestine of larval *Procecidochares utilis* (Diptera: Trypetidae) based on 16S rDNA gene sequence

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Abstract: [Aim] To clarify the bacterial diversity in the intestine of larval *Procecidochares utilis*. [Methods] The V6 regions of the 16S rDNA genes of intestinal bacteria in *P. utilis* larvae was sequenced by Illumina HiSeq techniques. The numbers of sequences and operational taxonomic units (OTUs), species abundance and alpha diversity in samples were analyzed using USEARCH and QIIME softwares. [Results] A total of 1 593 506 reads were obtained, which were combined to 1 579 372 tags. After filtration, 1 572 860 tags were clustered into 1 341 OTUs. They were annotated into 13 phyla, 4 classes, 6 orders, 7 families, 10 genera, and 4 species. The Proteobacteria was the most dominant, accounting for 99%. At the genus level, *Wolbachia* was the dominant bacteria (45%). [Conclusion] The results show that the bacteria in the intestine of larval *P. utilis* are diverse. The information of species richness will lay a foundation for further research on the association of the intestinal bacteria with host plant to reveal feeding specialization in *P. utilis*.

Key words: Procecidochares utilis; intestinal bacteria; diversity; 16S rDNA; Illumina

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昆虫肠道栖息着大量的微生物。在长期进化过 程中,肠道微生物与昆虫发展出紧密的共生关系, 一方面,微生物进化出一系列策略来适应昆虫肠道 环境;另一方面,肠道微生物通过提供营养 (Morrison et al., 2009; Frago et al., 2012)、抵抗外 来微生物侵袭(Dillon et al., 2005)、参与多重营养 层关系(Spiteller et al., 2000; Robacker et al., 2009; Frago et al., 2012)、合成信息素成分(Dillon et al., 2002)、引起宿主昆虫免疫反应(Dillon and Charnley, 1995) 和降解食物中的有毒物质(Robacker and Lauzon, 2002; Chakri et al., 2007; 柳丽君等, 2011) 等作用,影响着宿主昆虫的生命活动(Behar et al., 2008; 相辉和黄勇平, 2008), 甚至有些细菌是 宿主昆虫生长发育及繁殖所不可缺少的(Dillon and Charnley, 2002; Dillon et al., 2002; Brummel et al., 2004)。有关昆虫肠道细菌多样性的研究主要集中 在等翅目、鳞翅目、同翅目、直翅目、蜚蠊目、膜翅目、 半翅目、双翅目和鞘翅目等昆虫中,优势细菌的种类 因昆虫种类而异(相辉和黄勇平, 2008)。

泽兰实蝇 Procecidochares utilis Stone 是入侵性 多年生恶性杂草——紫茎泽兰 Eupatorium adenophorum Spreng 的专性寄生天敌,即泽兰实蝇 P. utilis 对紫茎泽兰 E. adenophorum 的寄生是专一 的,不寄生其他植物(Dodd, 1961; 何大愚等, 1987; 陈旭东和何大愚,1990)。紫茎泽兰中存在对许多 昆虫及其他动物有不利影响的植物次生物质(闫乾 胜等, 2006),泽兰实蝇幼虫克服这些植物次生物质 的策略尤为重要。在野生状态下昆虫所摄取的植物 中含有一定杀菌作用的次生代谢物质,会影响肠道 菌群的组成,某些具有解毒功能的细菌种类往往被 选择而保留下来,并参与宿主的生理代谢(Dillon and Dillon, 2004; 相辉和黄勇平, 2008)。因此,泽 兰实蝇幼虫肠道细菌在其克服植物次生物质并专性 寄生紫茎泽兰中可能起着重要作用。但是,关于泽 兰实蝇肠道细菌的研究还未见报道。为此,本研究 采用 16S rDNA 基因文库技术和 Illumina HiSeq 测序 技术检测了自然种群泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道内的细菌群 落及多样性,为进一步研究肠道细菌介导泽兰实蝇 专性寄生紫茎泽兰的机制提供了理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试植物与昆虫

从云南农业大学大棚种植的紫茎泽兰上采集泽

兰实蝇虫瘿,室内用刀片剖开虫瘿,选取3龄泽兰实蝇幼虫作为供试昆虫。

1.2 肠道的分离及总 DNA 的提取

取泽兰实蝇幼虫,无菌操作条件下解剖出肠道, 在解剖之前需要准备75%乙醇(用于虫体表面消 毒)和 PBS 溶液(Martínez-Falcón et al., 2011; Liu et al., 2012) (1 000 mL, NaCl 8 g, Na₂HPO₄ 1.44 g, KH, PO₄ 0.24 g, pH 7.2) 并在 PBS 溶液中解剖, 之 后低速(2000 r/min)离心 1 min 除去沉淀的昆虫组 织,取上清液于 4℃ 15 000 r/min 离心 5 min, 沉淀 的菌体用于提取 DNA (Latorre et al., 1986)。在无 菌水中缓慢清洗后放入一个灭菌的 2 mL 离心管 中,-20℃条件下保存以便用于 DNA 的提取。用 75% 的乙醇漂洗3次,每次2 min,然后用无菌水清 冼5次,每次2 min。使用 DNeasy® Blood & Tissue Kit DNA 提取试剂盒(Qiagen, US)提取 DNA,溶于 50 μL ddH₂O 中, 使用分光光度计(Eppendorf, German)测定浓度及 OD₂₆₀/OD₂₈₀ 比值,并用 0.8% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测提取 DNA 的质量。DNA 样品 于 - 20℃保存备用。

1.3 PCR 扩增肠道共生菌的 16S rDNA

以上述方法提取总 DNA 作为模板,对 16S rDNA 进行 PCR 扩增。用引物 967F(5′-CAACGCGAAGAACCTTACC-3′) 和 1046R(5′-CGACAGCCATGCANCACCT-3′)组合扩增泽兰实蝇肠道的 16S rDNA 的 V6 变动区。所用 Taq 酶为 Pfu DNA Polymerase(TaKaRa,日本),反应体系如下:Polymerase 0. 25 μ L, $10 \times \text{buffer}$ (含 Mg^{2+})5 μ L, dNTPs(10 mmol/L)1 μ L,上下游引物(20 μ mol/L) 各 1 μ L, DNA 模板 5 μ L, ddH₂O 补至 50 μ L。PCR 反应程序:94°C 4 min;94°C 30 s,50°C 30 s,72°C 90 s,35 个循环。

1.4 PCR 产物纯化

将 PCR 产物经 2.0% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测,切起目的条带,使用 High Pure PCR Product Purification Kit(Roche)胶回收试剂盒回收纯化产物,方法参照试剂盒说明书。

1.5 文库建立及高通量测序

回收的扩增目的片段,用 T4 DNA Polymerase, Klenow DNA Polymerase 和 T4 PNK 将打断形成的粘 性末端修复成平末端,再通过 3′端加碱基"A",使得 DNA 片段能与 3′端带有"T"碱基的特殊接头连接, 以基因组 DNA 为模板,进行融合引物 PCR,磁珠筛 选目的 Amplicon 片段,最后,用合格的文库进行 cluster 制备和 Illumina 测序 (Bai et al., 2010; Martínez-Falcón et al., 2011; Liu et al., 2012; Lee et al., 2014),采用双末端(paired end)测序。

1.6 序列分析

测序得到的原始数据(raw data)中存在一定比例的污染数据(dirty data),为使信息分析结果更加准确、可靠,首先对原始数据进行拼接、过滤,得到有效数据(clean data)(Edgar *et al.*, 2011)。基于有效数据进行 read 拼接,reads 末端拼接通过它们之间的重叠区域间的关系拼接成 Tags(Zerbino and Birney, 2008)。

1.7 肠道微生物系型鉴定和多样性分析

利用软件 USEARCH(v7.0.1090) 在 97% 相似 度下进行操作分类单元(operational taxonomic unit, OTU) 聚类(Edgar, 2013), 利用 QIIME 软件中的 align_seqs. py 程序将 OTU 代表序列进行比对(16S 与 18S 通过 PyNAST 算法与数据库为 Silva_108_core _aligned_seqs 进行比对,ITS 通过 MUSCLE 软件进 行比对),得到比对好的 OTU 序列并利用 make_ phylogeny. py 程序生成 OTU 的进化树,用于 Beta 多 样性分析。通过 OTU 的丰度文件,从比对 OTU 比 对文件中挑选出每个属丰度最高的 OTU 的序列作 为该属的代表序列,通过 QIIME(v1.80) 软件中的 make_phylogeny. py,方法为"fasttree"构建系统进化 树。最后通过 R 软件(v3.0.3)将系统进化树图形 化。这将 OTU 和物种注释结合,从而得到样品的 OTUs 和分类谱系的基本分析结果。再对 OTUs 进 行丰度、多样性指数等分析,同时对物种注释在各个 分类水平上进行群落结构的统计分析(Wang et al., 2007)。

2 结果

2.1 序列拼接和组装

泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道细菌的 16S rDNA 基因序列 文库共获得 1 593 506 条 reads, 拼接后得到 1 579 372条 tags,拼接率为 99.11%, tag 平均长度为 99 ± 2 bp(带接头)。拼接的 tags 经过优化得到 1 571 860条,在 97% 相似度下可将其聚类为用于物种分类的 1 341 个 OTUs。

2.2 泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道细菌物种及其丰度

基于 OTUs 的分类结果,将样品中物种丰度低于 0.5% 的物种全部合并为 Others。在门分类阶元 水平,泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道细菌的 16S rDNA 基因序

列文库共注释到了放线菌门(Actinobacteria)、拟杆 菌门(Bacteroidetes)、绿弯菌门(Chloroflexi)、蓝藻门 (Cyanobacteria)、厚壁菌门(Firmicutes)、梭杆菌门 (Fusobacteria)、芽单胞菌门(Gemmatimonadetes)、 OD1、变形菌门(Proteobacteria)、TM7、柔膜菌门 (Tenericutes)、栖热菌门(Thermi)和疣微菌门 (Verrucomicrobia)等13个门,其中变形菌门的细菌 为优势菌,占99%(图1:A)。在纲分类阶元水平, 共注释了 4 个纲:α-变形菌纲(Alphaproteobacteria)、 β-变 形 菌 纲 (Betaproteobacteria)、黄 杆 菌 纲 (Flavobacteriia)和 γ-变形菌纲(Gammaproteobacteria), 各纲的比例依次为 56%, 18%, 1% 和 25%(图 1: B)。在目分类阶元水平,共注释了6个目:交替单 胞菌目(Alteromonadales)、伯克氏菌目 (Burkholderiales)、黄杆菌目(Flavobacteriales)、假单 胞菌目(Pseudomonadales)、立克次体目 鞘 脂 单 (Rickettsiales) 和 胞 (Sphingomonadales),各目的比例依次为1%,16%, 1%, 18%, 54%和2%(图1:C)。在科分类阶元水 平,共注释了7个科着色菌科(Chromatiaceae)、从毛 单胞菌科(Comamonadaceae)、黄杆菌科 (Flavobacteriaceae)、莫拉菌科(Moraxellaceae)、假单 胞菌科(Pseudomonadaceae)、立克次体科 和鞘脂单胞 (Rickettsiaceae) (Sphingomonadaceae),各科的比例依次为 1%, 16%, 1%, 10%, 8%, 53%和2%(图1:D)。在 属分类阶元水平,共注释了10个属:食酸菌属 Acidovorax, 不动杆菌属 Acinetobacter, 水杆菌属 Aquabacterium, 代尔夫特菌属 Delftia, 黄杆菌属 Flavobacterium, 假单胞菌属 Pseudomonas, 伦黑墨氏 菌属 Rheinheimera, 立克次体属 Rickettsia, 鞘脂菌属 Sphingobium 和沃尔巴克氏体属 Wolbachia,各属的 比例依次为6%,10%,8%,1%,1%,5%,1%, 9%, 1%和 45%, Wolbachia 是优势属, 次优势属是 Acinetobacter(图1:E)。在种分类阶元水平,只注释 到洛菲不动杆菌 Acinetobacter lwoffii, 立克次体菌 Rickettsia endosymbiont,施氏假单胞菌 Pseudomonas stutzer 和矢野口鞘氨醇菌 Sphingobium yanoikuyae 共 4 个种,比例依次为 7%, 6%, 2% 和 1%; 另有 83% 的菌不能被注释(图1:F)。泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道细 菌的进化关系如图 2 所示。

2.3 泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道细菌多样性分析

OTUs Rank 曲线是展现样品中物种多样性的一种形式,可以同时解释样品多样性的两个方面,即样

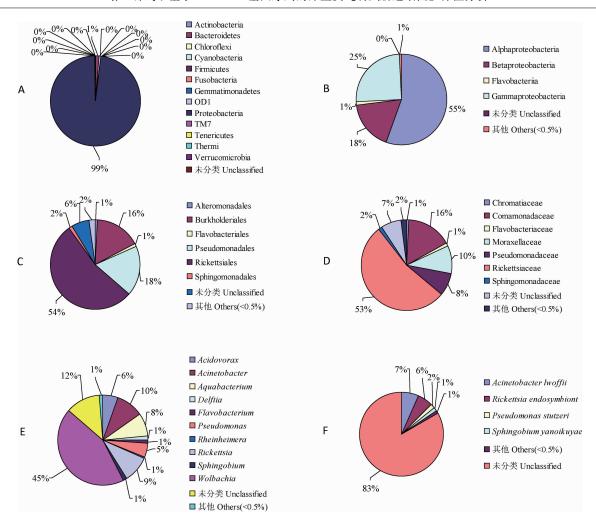


图 1 泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道细菌在不同分类等级上的物种比例

Fig. 1 The proportions of the bacteria species in the intestine of larval *Procecidochares utilis* at different classification levels A: 样品门分类水平中物种比例饼状图 The taxonomic composition distribution in samples of phylum-level; B: 样品纲分类水平中物种比例饼状图 The taxonomic composition distribution in samples of order-level; D: 样品科分类水平中物种比例饼状图 The taxonomic composition distribution in samples of family-level; E: 样品属分类水平中物种比例饼状图 The taxonomic composition distribution in samples of genus-level; F: 样品种分类水平中物种比例饼状图 The taxonomic composition distribution in samples of species-level.

品所含物种的丰富程度和均匀程度。样品中物种的丰富程度由曲线的横轴长度来反映,曲线越宽,说明样品中物种组成越丰富。样品中物种的均匀度由曲线纵轴的形状来反映,曲线越平坦,说明样品中物种组成的均匀度越高。由图 3 OTUs Rank 曲线图可知,泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道中的细菌组成丰富,均匀度高。

另外,Alpha 多样性(alpha diversity)是对单个样品中物种多样性的分析,Sobs 指数、Chao 指数和Ace 指数反映样品中群落的丰富度,而 Shannon 指数反映群落的多样性,Simpson 指数反映群落中优势种的集中程度。Sobs 指数、Chao 指数、Ace 指数和 Shannon 指数这 4 个指数越大,Simpson 指数越

小,说明样品中的物种越丰富多样。由表1可知,泽 兰实蝇幼虫肠道中的细菌种类有较高的丰富度和多 样性。

表 1 泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道细菌的多样性指数统计
Table 1 Statistics of alpha indices of the bacteria in the intestine of larval *Proceedochares utilis*

Sobs	Chao	Ace	Shannon	Simpson
1 341.0000	1 341.0000	1 341.0000	3.4193	0.0799

3 讨论

本研究采用 16S rDNA 和 Illumina 技术首次开展泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道细菌菌落组成分析,一共注释

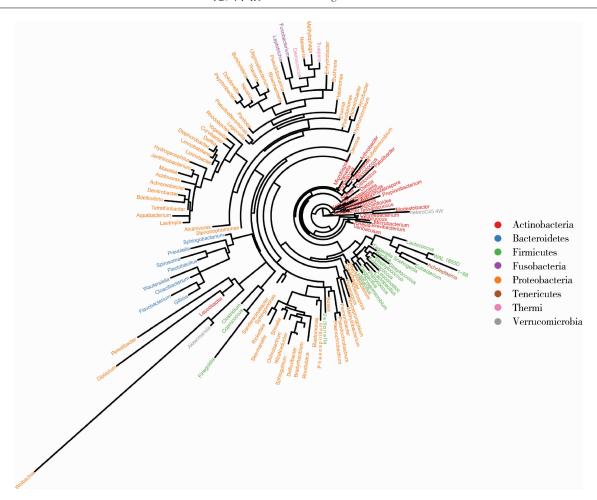


图 2 泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道细菌的物种系统进化树

Fig. 2 Phylogenetic tree of the bacteria in the intestine of larval *Procecidochares utilis* at the genus level 相同颜色属名代表相同的门。The genus names of the same phylum are shown with the same color.

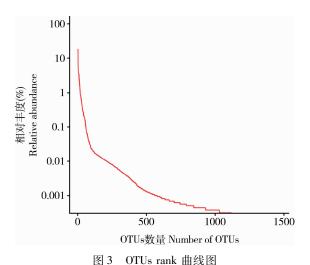


Fig. 3 OTUs rank curve

横坐标为样品 OTU 丰度排位(由高至低),纵坐标为 OTU 丰度 The horizontal axis stands for the sample OTU abundance rank (from high to low), and the longitudinal axis for the OTU abundance.

鉴定获得13个门,4个纲,6个目,7个科,10个属,4个种。在鉴定的13个门中,以变形菌门的细菌为主

(99%),该结果与有些昆虫肠道中的优势菌相同。 如,双翅目柑橘大实蝇 Bactrocera (Tetradacus) minax、地中海实蝇 Ceratitis capitata 和沙蝇 Lutzomyia longipalpis, 直翅目的沙漠蝗 Schistocerca gregaria, 半翅目的豌豆蚜 Acyrthosiphon pisum、黑豆 蚜 Aphis fabae、点蜂缘椿象 Riptortus clavatus 和扶桑 绵粉蚧 Phenacoccus solenopsis, 鞘翅目天牛 Saperda vestita,以及鳞翅目茶尺蠖 Ectropis obliqua 等昆虫肠 道中鉴定获得的优势菌均为变形菌门细菌(Dillon and Charnley, 2002; Haynes et al., 2003; Schloss et al., 2006; Kikuchi et al., 2007; Behar et al., 2008; Sant' Anna et al., 2012; 靳亮等, 2013; Wang et al., 2014; 王震杰, 2014)。但是,该结果与有些昆虫肠 道中的优势菌则有所不同,如,除变形菌门的细菌 外,双翅目果蝇 Drosophila 肠道的优势菌还有厚壁 菌门的细菌、家蝇 Musca domestica 肠道的优势菌则 还有厚壁菌门和拟杆菌门的细菌 (Gupta et al., 2011; Wong et al., 2013), 而等翅目白蚁肠道的优

势菌还有拟杆菌门、厚壁菌门、螺旋体门的细菌,因 白蚁种类而有所差别(Ohkuma et al., 2002; Shinzato et al., 2005, 2007; 员超, 2014), 膜翅目蜜蜂肠道 的优势菌还有厚壁菌门的细菌(张义强,2013),鳞 翅目昆虫舞毒蛾 Lymantria dispar、棉铃虫 Helicoverpa armigera、家蚕 Bombyx mori、小菜蛾 Plutella xylostella 和贡嘎蝠蛾 Hepjalus gonggaensis 肠道的优势菌主要 还有厚壁菌门的细菌(Broderick et al., 2004; Xiang et al., 2006; 相辉等, 2007; 刘莉等, 2008; 夏晓 峰, 2014); 鞘翅目昆虫五月鳃金龟 Melolontha melolontha 肠道的优势菌属于厚壁菌门(Egert et al., 2005),暗黑鳃金龟 Holotrichia parallela 肠道的优势 菌属于变形菌门和放线菌门(Huang et al., 2012), 而光肩星天牛 Anoplophora glabripennis 肠道中的优 势菌则有变形菌门、厚壁菌门、放线菌门和拟杆菌门 4 类细菌(Schloss et al., 2006)。昆虫肠道微生物的 多样性除了与昆虫种类有关外,还与食物及环境因 素相关(相辉和黄勇平, 2008)。因此,尚需要进一 步研究来自不同寄主生育期和不同地理种群的泽兰 实蝇幼虫的肠道微生物多样性,方能更全面地明确 泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道细菌的多样性。

在鉴定获得的泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道细菌 10 个属中,沃尔巴克氏体属 Wolbachia 为优势属,占 45%,这与已报道的其他实蝇肠道优势细菌属存在很大的差异,如,柑橘大实蝇 B. minax 以克雷伯氏菌属 Klebsiella 和柠檬酸杆菌属 Citrobacter 为肠道细菌优势属(Wang et al., 2014);地中海实蝇 Ceratitis capitata 肠道细菌优势属有主要有克雷伯氏菌属 Klebsiella、泛菌属 Pantoea、肠杆菌属 Enterobacter、果胶杆菌属 Pectobacterium 和柠檬酸杆菌属 Citrobacter (Behar et al., 2008)。这些差异的肠道细菌的功能值得关注,我们期待能在其中发掘出与泽兰实蝇专性寄生或解毒紫茎泽兰毒性次生物质相关的肠道细菌或特定基因。

在泽兰实蝇幼虫肠道细菌中的优势菌沃尔巴克氏体属 Wolbachia 是广泛分布于节肢动物体内的一类共生细菌,其除了能够以诱导细胞质不亲和、诱导孤雌生殖、雌性化和杀雄作用等多种方式调控寄主的生殖行为外,还能为宿主带来更好的适合度(fitness)。首先, Wolbachia 参与宿主的营养代谢。在黑腹果蝇 Drosophila melanogaster、缩基反颚茧蜂Asobara tabida、拟果蝇 D. simulans 和埃及伊蚊 Aedes aegypti 中, Wolbachia 参与了宿主的铁营养代谢过程(Brownlie et al., 2009; Kremer et al., 2009)。在萜

类臭虫 Cimex lectularius 中, Wolbachia 能帮助宿主合成维生素 B(Nikoh et al., 2014)。其次,它能增强宿主的抗逆性。如 Wolbachia 能增加黑腹果蝇 D. melanogaster 和致倦库蚊 Culex quinquefasciatus 对RNA 病毒的抗性(Hedges et al., 2008; Teixeira et al., 2008; Glaser and Meola, 2010);能增强尖音库蚊 Culex pipiens 对杀虫剂的抗性(Berticat et al., 2002);能通过调控寄主植物的生理来帮助斑幕潜叶蛾 Phyllonorycter blancardella 在衰老的寄主植物上正常生长发育(Kaiser et al., 2010)。此外,它还提高宿主的嗅觉反应能力,如 Wolbachia 感染能够显著提高拟果蝇的嗅觉反应能力(彭宇和王玉凤, 2009)。泽兰实蝇肠道内 Wolbachia 的存在,是否有益于泽兰实蝇的营养代谢,增强其抗逆性,或是提高其搜寻寄主的能力,这有待后续实验的进一步验证。

除沃尔巴克氏菌外,立克次体属 Rickettsia 也是广泛分布于节肢动物体内的一类共生细菌。除了通过诱导杀雄、诱导孤雌生殖等影响宿主的生殖行为外,还提高宿主的适合度。如,有研究表明, Rickettsia 可以提高烟粉虱 Bemisia tabaci 的产卵量、存活率及后代雌虫的比例,缩短发育历期(Himler et al., 2011);还可以提高豌豆蚜 A. pisum 对高温的忍耐力及其抵御寄生蜂的能力(Montllor et al., 2002;Oliver et al., 2003)。因紫茎泽兰中存在一些不利于昆虫生长发育的物质(闫乾胜等, 2006),这些物质的存在可能影响泽兰实蝇的繁殖能力、生长发育以及耐受性, Rickettsia 是否在泽兰实蝇繁殖、生长发育或耐受不良环境条件的过程中起着某些重要作用,有待进一步研究。

有些假单胞菌 Pseudomonas 对昆虫有害,如荧光假单胞菌 P. fluorescens 能杀死蚊子和家蝇 M. domestica (Padmanabhan et al., 2005),铜绿假单胞菌 P. aeruginosa 是秀丽隐杆线虫 Caenorhabditis elegans、果蝇 Drosophila 和黄尾蛾 Hylesia metabus 幼虫的致病菌 (Osborn et al., 2002; Apidianakis et al., 2005; Hilbi et al., 2007),铜绿假单胞菌也能缩短地中海实蝇 C. capitata 的寿命(Behar et al., 2008)。相反,有些假单胞菌 Pseudomonas 对昆虫有益,如铜绿假单胞菌能抵抗蚊子体内的寄生虫 (Azambuja et al., 2005),一种假单胞菌能在毒隐翅虫 Paederus fuscipes 体内产生抗肿瘤的聚酮化合物青腰虫素 (pederin)(Piel et al., 2004),一种假单胞菌对昆虫病原真菌 (entomopathogenic fungi)有拮抗活性 (antagonistic activity) (Indiragandhi et al., 2007)。

因此,假单胞菌对泽兰实蝇的生理功能有待于后续 实验的进一步验证。

代尔夫特菌属 Delftia 广泛分布于自然界,为人 类少见的机会致病菌,能表现出很多重要的代谢特 征,包括抑制植物病原菌的生长,高效固氮能力,转 换苯胺为 TAC-循环的中间介质,降解多种低分子量 的苯类物质,去毒化和对阿司匹林和头孢菌素等超 强及广泛的抗性等(牛丽华, 2013)。Delftia 的诸多 代谢功能有可能是泽兰实蝇解毒紫茎泽兰毒性次生 物质的关键,这也将是后续研究的一个切入点。另 外,不动杆菌属 Acinetobacter、食酸菌属 Acidovorax、 水杆菌属 Aquabacterium、黄杆菌属 Flavobacterium、 伦黑墨氏菌属 Rheinheimera 和鞘脂菌属 Sphingobium 则均具有氮素转化的功能(Nalcaci et al., 2011; Zhang et al., 2012; 叶正芳等, 2013; 彭方仁等, 2014; Ren et al., 2014; 王泽等, 2015)。倘若这些 肠道细菌转化的氮被紫茎泽兰利用,将有利于紫茎 泽兰的生长。这也许是泽兰实蝇幼虫取食紫茎泽兰 时在取食部位形成虫瘿的原因之一,这有待于后续 实验的进一步验证。

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